1: Stanford University. Southwest China. HRAF Subcontractor's Monograph, HRAF-30 Stanford-4. New Haven, Printed by the Human Relations Area Files, 1956.

8,972 p. 64 tables; 4 charts; 14 maps; 1 plate

[This is one of a series of five monographs compiled by a research team at Stanford University under the general supervision of HRAF. Within a uniform format this monograph stresses Southwest Chinese regional variations wherever found. Under three broad divisions labeled "Sociological," "Political," and "Economic," there are separate sections dealing with all aspects of modern Southwest Chinese life. Emphasis is placed on events and policies since the Communist assumption of control in 1949, but brief background materials are included as well. The footnotes refer to numerous documents and periodical articles, mostly in Chinese. There is no bibliography or index.]

Field date: none
Analyst: Arthur Fields

Evaluation: Social Scientist-4,5
Processed in 1956

2: Rock, Joseph F. The Ancient Na-khi Kingdom of Southwest China. 2 vols. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1947.

17,554 p.; 256 plates; 4 end maps.

Yale: Bj12. O55d. 8 and 9.

[The author, who spent twelve years in the Na-khi country, gives a detailed account of the geographic features of this area. Translations of ancient and relatively modern genealogical records occupy much of the two volumes. Some observations about the Na-khi and other non-Chinese groups in the area are recorded. An account is given of the various routes and trails in the area. Considerable space is devoted to a description of the local flora.]

Field date: 1934
Analyst: Frank W. Moore

Evaluation: Geographer--5
Processed in 1956

3: Hutson, James. Chinese Life on the Tibetan Foothills. Shanghai: Far Eastern Geographical Establishment, 1921.

Pp. ix, 210.

Yale: Ma3. H976

[This source is a description of the culture of Kwan Hsien city, 40 miles northwest of Chengtu in Szechwan. Over half of the book is devoted to religious beliefs, practices and personnel; the rest of the work is general ethnography. There is no table of contents, its place being taken by an alphabetically organized index at the front of the book. --Analyst]

Field date: none
Analyst: Arthur Fields

Evaluation: Missionary--5
Processed in 1955

4: Hsu, Francis L. K. Magic and Science in Western Yunnan: The Problem of Introducing Scientific Medicine in a Rustic Community. New York: Institute of Pacific Relations, 1943.

Pp. viii, 53.

Library of Congress: R 133. H74

[In this monograph, the author uses data on how a cholera epidemic was handled in a Yunnan community ("West Town") to point up (a) the influence of Western medicine on the traditional Chinese approach to disease and (b) in a larger sense the impact of modern science and its mode of thought on a pre-industrial rustic culture. After the normal health habits of the people are described in their cultural setting, the effect of the epidemic is traced from its beginning to its end, one month later. Observational data are supplemented by interviews. Comparative data from other cultures are brought forward, and the study concludes with the author's recommendations for

4: Hsu, Francis L. K.

health reform. A list of native drugs deemed effective during the epidemic is given in the Appendices. For further information on the inhabitants of this same community, see 26: Hsu, AF1 China. ---- Analyst]

Field date: none
Analyst: Leslie L. Clark

Evaluation: Ethnologist--5
Processed in 1956

5: Davies, H.R. Yün-nan: The Link Between India and the Yangtze, Cambridge, England, Cambridge University Press, 1909.

Pp. xii, 431; 73 plates; tables.

Yale: Eeb Y92.894.

[The author, a British Officer and Surveyer, traveled extensively in Yun-nan while exploring for possible railroad routes through the area. The most valuable ethnographic materials are in the appendices. Data on the various ethnic groups are found on pages 370-397. (Miao-370-371, Yao-371, 372, Min-Chia 372, 373, Shan-Thai-373, 375, Palaung-376-377, Shan-Thai-377, 384, Mo-So-388, Lolo 389-391, LisO-391-392, La-hu 392-393, A-Ch'ang-395, 396, Maru-396-397, La-Shi-397, Atsi-397). Scattered references to topography and climate are made throughout the text. --Analyst]

Field date: 1894-1900
Analyst: Frank W. Moore

Evaluation: Government Official--5
Processed in 1956

6: Liao, T'ai-ch'u. The Ku Lao Hui in Szechwan. Pacific Affairs, Vol. 20, pp. 161-173. Richmond, Virginia: Institute of Pacific Relations, 1947.

Yale: Ozd98.In75c.20

[This source is a description of a powerful secret society in Szechwan. The history and probable sources (e.g., nationalistic opposition to the Ch'ing dynasty and loyalty to the Ming) of the Ko Lao Hui are discussed, as are it's present functions (mutual aid, protection from government punishment, and protection of middle-class interests generally) and governmental attitudes and connections. There is some coverage given to the connections of the Ko Lao Hui with organized vice. --Analyst]

Field date: 1943-1945
Analyst: Arthur Fields

Evaluation: Social Scientist--5
Processed in 1956

7: Hu, Charles Y. The agricultural and forestry land-use of Szechuan Basin. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1946.

10,157 p.; 12 Maps.

Yale: Ndb76. C6. 946H.

[The author made numerous trips through the Szechuan Basin and completed an aerial reconnaissance of the area. The information is concisely presented with numerous tables, charts, and maps to accompany the text. Land usage and forestry products are treated in detail for each sub-area within the Szechuan basin.]

Field date: 1934
Analyst: Frank W. Moore

Evaluation: Geographer--5
Processed in 1956